

3/6/18 "Too many of us are not living our dreams because we are living our fears."-Les Brown

HW: "Systems of Linear Equations" Homework #1-4  
Test 2 on Wednesday 3/14

AIM: How do we solve a system of equations?

Warm Up:

Solve the following systems of equations algebraically by either substitution or elimination.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \oplus \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x - y = -1 \\ 2x + y = -7 \end{array} \\ \hline 4x \quad = -8 \\ \hline 4 \quad \quad 4 \end{array}$$

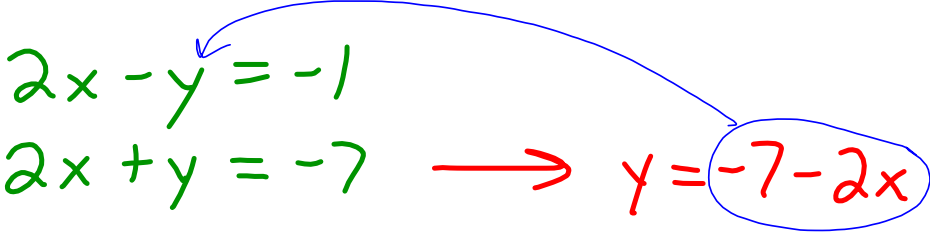
$$x = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ y = -3 \end{array} \quad \text{OR} \quad (-2, -3)$$

To find: plug  $x$   
in to either

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(-2) - y = -1 \\ -4 - y = -1 \\ +4 \quad \quad +4 \\ \hline -y = 3 \end{array}$$

$$y = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x - y = -1 \\ 2x + y = -7 \end{array} \rightarrow y = -7 - 2x$$


$$2x - (-7 - 2x) = -1$$

$$2x + 7 + 2x = -1$$

$$4x + 7 = -1$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \quad x = -2$$

2.  $2x + 2y = 3$   
 $x = 4y - 1$   
 Substitution

$$2(4y - 1) + 2y = 3$$

$$8y - 2 + 2y = 3$$

$$10y - 2 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline 10y = 5 \\ \frac{10y}{10} = \frac{5}{10} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Find x:

$$x = 4y - 1$$

$$x = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1$$

$$x = 2 - 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

3.  $x - 2y = 3$   
 $-2x + 4y = 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} \oplus \quad 2x - 4y = 6 \\ -2x + 4y = 1 \\ \hline 0 + 0 = 7 \\ 0 = 7 \end{array}$$

Not true

NO SOLUTION

4.  $2x - y = 1$   $\rightarrow$   $-4x + 2y = -2$   
 $4x - 2y = 2$   $\rightarrow$   $\oplus \quad 4x - 2y = 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x + 2y = -2 \\ +4x - 2y = 2 \\ \hline 0 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

True

Infinite Solutions

5.  $3x + 2y = 2$   
 $5x + 7y = -4$

6.  $3x + 2y = -9$   
 $2x + y = -7$

## Possibilities



- 1) One unique solution (consistent)
- 2) No Solution (Parallel Lines) (Inconsistent)
- 3) Infinite Solutions (Equations are the same line) (Dependent)

You should be very familiar with solving two-by-two systems of linear equations (two equations and two unknowns). In this lesson, we will extend the method of **elimination** to linear systems of three equations and three unknowns. These linear systems serve as the basis for a field of math known as **Linear Algebra**.

7. Consider the three-by-three system of linear equations shown below. Each equation is numbered in this first exercise to help keep track of our manipulations.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & 2x + y + z = 15 \\(2) \quad & 6x - 3y - z = 35 \\(3) \quad & -4x + 4y - z = -14\end{aligned}$$

- (a) The **addition property of equality** allows us to add two equations together to produce a third valid equation. Create a system by adding equations (1) and (2) and (1) and (3). Why is this an effective strategy in this case?

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \quad 2x + y + z = 15 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad 6x - 3y - z = 35 \\ \hline \textcircled{4} \quad 8x - 2y = 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \quad 2x + y + z = 15 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad -4x + 4y - z = -14 \\ \hline \textcircled{5} \quad -2x + 5y = 1 \end{array}$$

- (b) Use this new two-by-two system to solve the three-by-three.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{4} \quad 8x - 2y = 50 \\ \textcircled{5} \quad 4(-2x + 5y = 1) \rightarrow -8x + 20y = 4 \\ \hline 18y = 54 \\ \frac{18y}{18} = \frac{54}{18} \\ y = 3 \end{array}$$

To find  $x$  plug the  $y$  into Eq  $\textcircled{4}$  or  $\textcircled{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 5(3) &= 1 \\ -2x + 15 &= 1 \\ -2x &= -14 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

To find  $z$  we plug  $x$  and  $y$  into Eq  $\textcircled{1}$  or  $\textcircled{2}$  or  $\textcircled{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + y + z &= 15 \\ 2(7) + 3 + z &= 15 \\ 14 + 3 + z &= 15 \\ 17 + z &= 15 \\ z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x=7 \\ y=3 \\ z=-2 \end{array}} \quad \boxed{(7, 3, -2)}$$

Just as with two by two systems, sometimes three-by-three systems need to be manipulated by the **multiplication property of equality** before we can eliminate any variables.

8. Consider the system of equations shown below. Answer the following questions based on the system.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad 4x + y - 3z = -6 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad -2x + 4y + 2z = 38 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad 5x - y - 7z = -19 \end{array}$$

- (a) Which variable will be easiest to eliminate?  
Why? Use the multiplicative property of equality and elimination to reduce this system to a two-by-two system.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad 4x + y - 3z = -6 \\ \textcircled{+} \textcircled{3} \quad 5x - y - 7z = -19 \\ \hline \textcircled{4} \quad 9x - 10z = -25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad 4(4x + y - 3z = -6) \Rightarrow 16x + 4y - 12z = -24 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad -2x + 4y + 2z = 38 \quad \ominus \quad -2x + 4y + 2z = 38 \\ \hline \textcircled{5} \quad 18x - 14z = -62 \end{array}$$

- (b) Solve the two-by-two system from (a) and find the final solution to the three-by-three system.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \quad 2(9x - 10z = -25) \rightarrow -18x + 20z = 50 \\ \textcircled{5} \quad 18x - 14z = -62 \rightarrow \textcircled{+} \quad 18x - 14z = -62 \\ \hline 6z = -12 \end{array}$$

$$z = -2$$

To find x:

$$\begin{array}{l} 18x - 14(-2) = -62 \\ 18x + 28 = -62 \\ -28 \quad -28 \\ \hline 18x = -90 \\ \frac{18x}{18} = \frac{-90}{18} \\ x = -5 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = -5 \\ y = 8 \\ z = -2 \end{array}}$$

To Find y:  
using  $\textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x + y - 3z = -6 \\ 4(-5) + y - 3(-2) = -6 \\ -20 + y + 6 = -6 \\ -14 + y = -6 \\ +14 \quad +14 \\ \hline y = 8 \end{array}$$

9. Solve the system of equations shown below. Show each step in your solution process.

$$4x - 2y + 3z = 23$$

$$x + 5y - 3z = -37$$

$$-2x + y + 4z = 27$$